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WHOLE NO. 2074.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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LEADER ON RUN

Aguinaldo Makes Escape in a Carriage.

A REBEL GENERAL FOR PEACE

Says the Insurgent Government Has Described
Him — General Lawton
Advancing.

MANILA, May 16.—Aguinaldo is reported to have fled into the province of Nueva Ecija. He left Balining on April 29th, and at that town and at San Isidro nothing is known definitely as to where he is. He fled to the rear in a carriage.

The rebels have moved 5000 Spanish prisoners north of San Isidro, and it is believed they have divided them up into small detachments. It will be difficult for the Americans to reach them this season. General Gregorio del Pilar has offered to surrender providing he gets satisfactory terms. The rebel hospital at San Isidro is filled to overflowing, and many of the wounded soldiers are in shocking condition from lack of care.

Lieut. Cole today escorted Legarda, Aguinaldo's former Minister of Finance, who is friendly to the Americans, from Manila, to an appointed place of meeting, where Legarda conferred with Gen. Trias, the insurgent Minister of War, concerning the negotiations for peace. Legarda returned to Manila this evening.

Popular sentiment has forced the retreating rebel army to stop burning towns. The American policy of respecting property has won favor. Five American prisoners were taken north through San Isidro a few days ago. Their identity is not known. Gen. Pilar says his willingness to surrender comes from the fact that the insurgent Government has deserted him.

NEW YORK, May 16.—A cable to the San dated Manila, May 15, 11:20 a. m., says: Gen. Lawton advanced this morning toward San Isidro from San Miguel, leaving a garrison at Balining. Gen. MacArthur, with his command, remains at San Fernando.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The following dispatch from Maj. Gen. Otis, giving the status of the military situation as it now exists in the operations against the insurgents, was received at the War Department today:

"MANILA, May 14.—Adjutant-General, Washington: The situation is as follows: Lawton from Balining has taken Iloilo and San Miguel to the north, with slight loss, after driving out a considerable force of the enemy. Gunboats and canoes accompany 1500 men, under Maj. Kobbe, up the Rio Grande River from Calumpit, to depart the 16th. MacArthur remains at San Fernando, covering the country.

"Yesterday a messenger arrived from Aguinaldo, expressing a wish to send a commission to Manila for a conference with the United States Commission to arrange terms of peace. Directions were given to pass the body of representatives of the insurgents to Manila should it present itself.

"OTIS."

RIOTING IN CIENFUEGOS.

One Man Killed and Several Hurt in a Fight—Capt. Barker.

CIENFUEGOS (Cuba), May 15, 8 P. M.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon a gang of Cuban dock laborers called upon Captain Barker, Captain of the Port, and made a demand for back pay. As they were violent, Captain Barker drew his revolver. The laborers fled, but returned soon after with fifty others and made a similar demand, using obscene and profane language, insulting Captain Barker and offering threats.

The Cuban police were ordered to arrest the malcontents and a general street fight followed, in which one laborer was killed and several persons were wounded, including three members of the police force. As the Cuban populace became very insulting and threatened revenge, an outbreak was expected, and the Second United States Infantry was ordered into the city. The troops are patrolling the town this evening.

FROM AGUINALDO.

LONDON, May 15.—The Filipino junta here has received the following message from Aguinaldo cabled from Hongkong under date of May 12th: "The Filipino Government, in accordance with the general feeling of the country, has decided to continue the war at all costs until independence is secured. The Filipino energetic-

ly refuse the Americans' peace overtures, based on restrictive autonomy coupled with promises of a subsequent self-government."

GOMEZ GIVES UP.

HAVANA, May 15, 8:40 p. m.—Gen. Maximo Gomez informed Governor-General Brooke today that he must withdraw from the plan of distributing the \$3,000,000 appropriated to the payment of the Cuban troops to the extent that he will not name any other commissioners to replace those originally named by him who have refused to serve.

Governor-General Brooke is to go ahead with a new plan, Gomez remaining in an attitude of friendly inactivity.

McKINLEY TO MEET THEM.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 15.—It is the intention of President McKinley to be in the Western States at the time of the return of the volunteers who have done heroic service in the Philippines. It is expected that the necessity for the retention of the volunteers in the island of Luzon will not exist much longer, and when the volunteers reach their native States for muster out Mr. McKinley hopes to be there to greet and honor them.

MEN STILL PLAY

Preliminary Games in the Tennis Tournament.

Down to Four Winners—Quality of Games Improves—Smashing Contests in Prospect.

The last round of the preliminaries in the tennis tournament was played yesterday. There are now only four undefeated players left and these will contest this afternoon in the semi-finals. These matches should bring out the best tennis of the tournament. Each of the men has fought his way up to this point by winning on merits. They are all cool and skillful players and to pick the two that will meet in the final would be a difficult task.

The first match of yesterday was between F. C. Atherton and A. Waterhouse. There was some good playing, but the result was never in doubt as Atherton had his opponent well under control. The score was 6-1, 7-5 in favor of Atherton.

C. A. Elston and Geo. Waterhouse played well. The feature was Elston's ability to cover all parts of his court. The match was won by Elston, 6-2, 6-4.

E. R. Adams and S. G. Wilder put up one of the best exhibitions of the day. Every game of the first set was closely contested, and only after a hard fight did Adams win. In the second set the sure, steady play of Adams told and he won out easily. The score was 6-4, 6-0.

The last and longest match of the day was between C. H. Cooke and D. Howard Hitchcock. The games alternated back and forth until the first set was five all. The drives of Hitchcock and ground-covering ability of Cooke were features. The set finally went to the latter player, 8-6. The second set was not so long drawn out, but it was productive of much good tennis. This also went to Cooke, 6-3. A peculiar feature of this match was that although the sets were long and closely contested, the first one being a dense set, there were only two dense games in the whole contest.

Today on the Pacific Tennis Club courts the semi-finals will be played. The players will be F. C. Atherton vs. C. H. Cooke and E. R. Adams vs. C. A. Elston. The first match will commence at 4 o'clock and the second at 5 o'clock.

MILES.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—"The President is commander-in-chief of the ment to make. It would be an unsoldierly act were I to do so."

The report finds that Gen. Miles charges that the refrigerated beef was embalmed or unfit for use as food for troops were not sustained and that he had not sufficient justification for these charges. With respect to the canned roast beef, the court supports so much of the allegations of the Major-General commanding as relate to its unsuitability for food as actually used on the transports, and as to its extensive or long-continued use as a field ration. None of the other charges as to the canned beef are sustained.

HOYT AND A DOCTOR.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Dr. William J. M. Barry has brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover \$4000 from Charles B. Hoyt, the theatrical manager.

FAULT OF A GUN

Official Story of Samoan Ambush Given.

PRaise FOR THE HEROISM

British and Yankee Side By Side — The Colt Machine Gun — Report of Admiral Kautz.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary Long today made public so much of a recent letter from Admiral Kautz on the Samoan affair as touched the killing of a number of American sailors by Samoan adherents near Apia on the 1st of April.

The report is an elaboration of the description of the affair which was cabled at the time from Auckland. No mention is made at any point of the reported participation in the affray of the German, Hufnagel, the manager of the plantation where the fight occurred. It is shown that the failure of the Colt gun to work properly was in a large measure the cause of the American and British defeat.

Admiral Kautz says the expedition was protected by Captain Sturdee of the Porpoise. For several nights preceding, the sentries had been fired upon by the natives, and it became necessary to drive them away. Kautz says that it was the opinion of all the officers who had the matter in charge that the force was ample to do the work without risk, especially as it was to move out along the beach and return the same way, under the protection of the guns of their majesty's ship Royalist. It is safe to say, says the Admiral, that after Lieutenants Freeman and Lansdale had conferred together they did what they deemed best under the circumstances and the disaster that followed could not be foreseen.

Admiral Kautz appends the reports of the surviving officers of the expedition, which were transmitted by Captain White of the Philadelphia. In his letter of transmittal the Captain commends the conduct of the expedition, and in the strongest terms the work of "Assault" Surgeon C. E. Long. He says: "At times when the fire from the concealed natives was thickest, and at all times, by his example, he encouraged the young and inexperienced men to the proper performance of duty. At the completion of the work of his profession he assumed command of our bluejackets and marched them to the United States Consulate."

Captain White describes at some length the happenings of April 1st as gathered from a close examination of the petty officers and men engaged in the fight. He says that several excursions had been made into the brush back of Apia during the last ten days of March. Very few natives had been observed and when seen they always fled when fired upon by the Colt automatic gun. Lieutenant Lansdale set great store by the gun and frequently operated it himself.

Says Captain White: "He appeared to depend greatly on the gun when the party was ambushed on April 1st. Twice it did not work and time was lost in overhauling it and great delay was consumed in trying to get it through the wire fence. Lieutenant Lansdale was loath to abandon it, but the fire was so galling that before he was wounded he was compelled to scatter the important party and leave it behind. Prudence led him to deploy his men in open order. The thicket was so dense that after the order for retreat was sounded it was not possible for the groups to render each other mutual support."

TRANSVAAL WAR CLOUD.

LONDON, May 14.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: At a meeting of the commandants on the western border of the Transvaal yesterday (Saturday), instructions were issued to the burghers to prepare to take the field at a moment's notice.

The negotiations are still pending for the proposed meeting between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony.

Mr. Chamberlain (British Colonial Secretary), it is said, will not assent to the conference unless the Transvaal executive pledges himself to initiate bona fide reforms.

JOHANNESBURG, May 14.—The work of fortifying the redoubts and the hill tops at points of strategic importance is progressing rapidly.

HAVANA FORTS WORTHLESS.

HAVANA, May 15.—Colonel Reide has been making an inspection of the forts around Havana preparatory to a report to General Brooke. He says that enormous sums were spent by the Spaniards upon defenses that are now utterly worthless. Cabaneta fortress alone cost originally \$14,000,000, but two or three well-directed shells almost demolished it, and the same is said to be the case of all the rest of the fortresses, including Morro Castle. Col. Reide says that one sharpshooters stationed on the roof of the Tacón Theater, with an ordinary service rifle, could practically render any Havana

fort untenable. A single artillery shot could, in many instances, make a whole wall crumble into dust.

BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 10.—Matters are going forward toward the establishment of the trans-Pacific cable. A week ago the government of the province of British Columbia wrote to the Ottawa government offering to contribute \$1,000,000, a ninth of the cost of the cable. Today the news is given on good authority from Esquimaux, the British naval station on this coast, that H. M. S. Egeria, Captain Smythe, is to be commissioned within a few days to survey for a cable between British Columbia and New South Wales.

The route chosen, said the officer, would be an all British one. It would extend from Victoria to Norfolk Island, or perhaps Tonga, and thence to Sydney, New South Wales.

BATTLE AT PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 15.—Princeton's students and Pawnee Bill's Wild West employees indulged in a pitched battle today, and serious rioting was prevented only by the presence of men with cool heads and the action of President Patton of Princeton University, later in the day, in calling a mass meeting of all the students.

A GOOD FELLOW

A Stranger in New York Pleases Everybody.

Good Comedy and Excellent Music.
A Fault or Two—Play to Close the Season.

"A Stranger in New York," the third farce-comedy in the repertoire of the Hoyt-McKee Madison Square Theater company, was given to "big business" at the Opera house last evening, and was voted the best of the plays so far produced. It has much more of a story than either Rag Baby or Chinatown, affords more opportunity for acting. While horse play is restricted, there is no limit to the amount of fun produced and the entertainment presented. Though the production, on account of lack of rehearsal, could not be called smooth, there was very little to criticize. Bernard, the stage manager, fell from grace in his bungling work as Mr. Wright Innit. He was entirely out of it when it came to knowing lines, was himself embarrassed a score of times, and he must have been quite trying to a number of people in the cast. To the French ball scene there was added a zest that is scarcely appreciated here. Miss Merrill and her tights were rather pitchforked into the affair. The shapeliness of her limbs cannot be denied, but there was no reasonable excuse for the display. The little Siegel overacted as usual. She did not get a chance to dance last evening. The principal dancing was by the McCoy sisters and Marion. Mr. Conner made the hit of the engagement. He was the Stranger. The character was novel and Mr. Conner was in his element as the mysterious good fellow. Next in order of merit was Mr. Ward as Baron Sands. This was excellent acting. Mr. Cashman did quite well with a rather lean part. Miss Crater, who has an awful cold, did all she could to please, and won applause at every effort. All of the music was good. The audience reveled in the tunelessness and wit of the evening, and many who saw "A Stranger in New York" for the first time will want to be with him again this evening, when the Hoyt-McKee company closes its Honolulu engagement.

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COMPRESSED AIR IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The first trip in Chicago of a car operated by compressed air was made this morning over the tracks of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company between the barns and Washington street. The run was made in the place of the first "Owl" car. The experiment was so successful that the company will supply at once all its North Side lines with similar cars in place of horse cars, which now make night trips.

TO SUCCEED DEWEY.

Among the through passengers on the Peking to Rear Admiral Geo. Watson. He is to proceed at once to Manila where he will relieve Admiral Dewey. Admiral Watson will take command of the naval forces in the Philippines. Dewey is to return home at once by way of the Suez canal and \$150,000 has been appropriated by New York City to give him a fitting reception.

IS A BIG PROJECT

Philadelphia's Cordial Call to a Great Exposition.

INTERNATIONAL — COMMERCIAL

One of the Great Events of the Year—Auspices of the Museum—Many Attractions.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONGRESS AND NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—TO THE GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE AND PRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, GREETING:

A GREAT PROJECT.

In pursuance of its policy as an institution designed to encourage, foster and build up international trade, the Philadelphia Commercial Museum takes pleasure in announcing an International Commercial Congress, in connection with the National Exposition of American Manufactures, which is to be held under its auspices, in the City of Philadelphia, during the Autumn of the present year.

EXPERIENCE.

The first Commercial Congress, held by it in 1897, fully demonstrated the international character of this institution and showed that it was well qualified to bring about better and closer trade relations between the United States and the rest of the world. The second, or International Commercial Congress, which it will hold as above stated, will be an additional demonstration of this fact, and will be conducted upon still broader and more extensive lines. All the more important nations of the earth will be represented by specially appointed Government delegates. There will also be present many influential business men appointed as delegates from the leading Chambers of Commerce and other organizations of like character in Latin America, Europe, South Africa, India, China, Japan, and other countries. These gentlemen, who are leading merchants and buyers in the open markets of the world, will come prepared to discuss the commercial conditions affecting trade relations between the United States and the countries which they represent. American Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and similar organizations, will be represented at the Congress to the number of several hundred. The delegates will be business men of high standing from every part of the United States. There will be every opportunity for a full and fair discussion of all topics affecting international trade, by men particularly interested and competent to consider every phase presented.

Officially appointed government delegates and regularly appointed delegates from the various commercial bodies in foreign countries will be the guests of the City of Philadelphia during the Congress.

In addition to the accredited delegates, about 20,000 leading foreign business houses will be invited to send representatives to the Congress and Exposition. Those who accept this invitation will be able to attend at a minimum expense, as arrangements are being made for reduced transportation rates, etc. To all who come there will be afforded an exceptional opportunity to inspect and compare the best products of the world's industries; to meet the world's leading business men, and to establish new and valuable business connections.

NOTABLE CONGRESS.

Taken all in all, the Congress will be a most notable one. It will be certain to arouse world-wide interest, and its recommendations will have much weight in shaping the future legislation of this country. The opening session, on October 10th, 1899, will be presided over by the President of the United States, and the entire Diplomatic Corps stationed at Washington will be in attendance.

The National Exposition of American Manufactures will be the first of its kind ever held in America. It will be an exposition entirely devoted to products and manufactures which figure in the commerce of the United States with the various nations of the earth.

FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

The enterprise has the sanction, endorsement and support of the Government of the United States, the State of Pennsylvania and the Municipality of Philadelphia. Altogether there has been appropriated and subscribed nearly one million dollars to defray the cost of buildings and other expenses.

The Exposition will open on September 14th, and continue until November 30th, 1899. In the series of imposing buildings now being erected for it there will be displayed such American manufactures as are most representative, and best adapted to foreign requirements. That this feature of the Exposition will be a most striking and magnificent one, in fact, one worth going many thousands of miles to see, is indicated by the mere mention of the

(Continued on Page Five.)

A MAUI FLURRY

Activity in the Stock of a Small Cane Estate.

CHINESE AND NATIVE OWNERS

Heavy Appreciation in Value—A Plantation Once Abandoned—Weather—A Shooting.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, May 20.—Huelo plantation affairs are much talked about recently. A year or more ago a native "hui," at the head of which is J. K. Smythe, of Huelo, purchased the abandoned plantation, water rights and all, for \$7000. In this "hui" were seventy people, each agreeing to contribute \$100 each ultimately. Not long ago the "hui" leased their property to a Chinese company for twenty years with a privilege of an additional twenty. This Chinese company was recently offered \$50,000 for half their stock, capitalized at \$100,000. This offer they refused and since then have attempted to buy shares held by the native "hui," offering \$200, \$250 and \$300 a share. One owner in the "hui" offers to sell his one share for \$1000. However, no member of the hui can sell, according to their company agreement, except to members of the hui. In June, the Chinese Company—known as the Huelo Sugar Co.—will reorganize with their capital stock increased to \$300,000. The secret of all this business flurry is found in the rumor that Kihel plantation wishes to buy Huelo water.

Sheriff L. M. Baldwin has been in Hana during the week prosecuting a case in the local police court.

J. Neil, a luna on Hamoa plantation, shot a Japanese laborer in the leg on the 10th. Mr. Neil has been acquitted by Judge Josepa.

On the afternoon of the 15th, the postponed meeting of the Makawao teachers was held in the usual place—twenty pedagogues being in attendance. The program consisted of "Parker's Talks," discussed by Miss Crook, and a lesson in reading by Mr. C. W. Baldwin, who had a class of his pupils present.

Mr. H. P. Baldwin is having a carriage road built from Brewer's, Makawao, to his Olinda residence. O. Burns has charge of the construction of this three or four miles of thoroughfare and began work on the 15th inst.

Tonight (the 20th) the Aloha Lodge, K. of P., of Kahului, will give a grand ball at Spreckelsville hall, Spreckelsville. A great, good time is anticipated.

Today a trustee meeting is being held at Paia on business concerning the construction of the new Maunaloa Seminary.

Manager D. C. Lindsay, of Paia, has been making a tour of plantations on Hawaii.

J. G. Anderson Jr., of Salt Lake City, is visiting his uncle in Makawao. S. G. Alexander of Oakland, has been at Haiku during the week.

A calendar of forty cases is to be tried at the next jury term in Wailuku, beginning June 1st.

The Board of Registration returned from Molokai on the 16th and report a small registration of voters. They sit again on the 22nd at Paia.

On the 17th the barkentine Charles F. Crocker, Dewara master, departed from Kahului in ballast for Port Townsend. On the same day the schooner Defender, Olesen master, departed for San Francisco with a cargo of sugar.

In the harbor of Kahului are now the schooner Mildred, schooner Alcade, schooner Olga, schooner William Bowden and the ship J. B. Thomas. The latest, after taking on board 7000 more bags of sugar, will depart probably next Wednesday.

Weather—1.40 in. of rain in Wailuku and 2 inches in Makawao. General rains.

MEMBERS' VIEW.

First Glimpse at the Kilohana Spring Exhibition

The members first view of the Kilohana Art League was held last evening and was a charming success artistically and socially. The attendance of the artists and art patrons and friends of the League and its members were out in full force. The ladies were gowning for evening and the gentlemen were in party dress. The new hall in the Model block, the Progress block, on Upper Fort Street, is a pretty home for Kilohana. The hall has been lighted very effectively. Excellent taste and fine discrimination were shown by the hanging of the pictures. There are 104 pictures on the exhibition this time. Each one is worthy a place on the wall. The contributors are: Hitchcock, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. H. M. von Holt, H. M. Smith, Mrs. A. C. Campbell, George Chung, Walter Pinkham, Mrs. H. Kelley, Mrs. Alfred Willis, Miss A. Parker, Mrs. C. F. Pond, Mrs. E. A. Jones, Philip H. Dodge, Miss Irmpard Macfarlane, H. Miel, Helen Jordan and Augusta Graham. There is great variety in the work and there has been much thought and effort on the part of the exhibitors. The book has the greatest number of pictures. Nearly all of the authors have drawn their pictures to the exhibition. The highest priced pictures are by Hitchcock, the Kohala, the Kohala, and H. M. Smith's "The Pink Blossom." For a number of pictures of great value. Several sales were made during the evening. The exhibit is easily the most attractive that

has been offered under the auspices of the League. Improvement is noticed in the selection and work of all. In some cases extreme merit is shown. The hall will be open from 9 to 12 this forenoon and from 7 to 9 in the evening and the general public is invited to call and inspect the work of the artists.

FRANCE'S MINISTRY CHANGED AGAIN

PARIS, May 6.—M. Charles de Freycinet today tendered his resignation of the War Portfolio, to M. Dupuy, the Premier. A Cabinet meeting was immediately summoned, at which President Loubet was present, and M. Camille Krantz, at present Minister of Public Works, was appointed to succeed M. de Freycinet. The resignation of the Minister of War was a great surprise, but it is the general impression that he was anxious to escape a probable debate on the Dreyfus case in the near future.

AFTER 20 YEARS

Resident of a Score of Years Passes Away.

Joaquim M. Camara—Aged 67—Father of a Merchant—Well Liked—Funeral Service.

Joaquim M. Camara, Sr., father of the well-known merchant, Maj. J. M. Camara, died in this city yesterday afternoon, aged 67 years. He had been suffering some years from an internal trouble, and an operation was the final resort to alleviate his ailment, which remedy was unavailing in spite of the efforts of the surgeon.

Maj. Camara came to this country about twenty years ago with the second company of Portuguese colonists from the Madeira Islands, and has, with the exception of one visit to his native land, been a resident of these Islands ever since.

Besides Maj. Camara he leaves a widow at Hilo and two daughters, who live in this city, Mrs. Henry Bell and Mrs. Marques. Mr. Camara has been well known in the Portuguese colony, and many friends mourn his loss.

Maj. Camara was at the encampment of his regiment at Remond Grove, and was hastily summoned to the bedside of his aged parent. He unfortunately arrived too late to be present before the death.

WILL BE MORE TRIALS.

Further Indictments Against Kahuku Tribesmen.

The Kahuku Japanese are not finished with yet. They will be in for another siege in the near future. Two other indictments charging murder in the first degree are still untried. These are on account of the two other Chinamen who were killed. Some of the defendants in the case just finished are named in one indictment and some in the other. In the two indictments together all of them are named. The case of the fourteen charged with rioting will also come up soon. It is probable that the present term of the Circuit Court will have to be continued on account of all these cases. The work of impeding the jury to try the next indictment will probably begin next week.

A New Club

It is looking a considerable distance ahead, but it is well settled that a new club is to have quarters in the big modern block that is to be erected on Merchant street as a companion to the Judd building, and adjoining the recently completed four-story structure. The nucleus for the membership of the club will include about thirty business and professional men who are at present unattached so far as club is concerned. The new organization will have the entire fifth floor of the building for its home, and will be equipped in first-class style in every particular. The club will be conducted on the lines of similar organizations on the Mainland.

Electric Vehicles

The Horseless Age of New York City says that Louis T. Grant of Hilo has been planning to provide Honolulu with electric tracks. The cars are to be used by the public.

A CURE FOR CHRONIC DIARRHOEA

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy—P. E. Graham, Santa Monica, La. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.

ON THE COURTS

Interest In The Lawn Tennis Tourney Keeps up.

MEN PLAY LIVELY GAMES

Getting a Line on Form for the Finals—Some Brisk Contests—The Schedule.

Although it seemed for a time that the rain would prevent any tennis being played on Saturday, it cleared up nicely in time to leave the courts in fine condition. The second round of the preliminaries was played, and only one round now remains before the semi-finals. It seems certain at this stage of the tournament that the players in the semi-finals will be Frank Atherton, C. H. Cooke, E. R. Adams and C. E. Elston. Between these four there is not much to pick, as they are evenly matched. Both of the matches, however, will furnish royal sport, and the two players who face each other in the final contest will have earned the glory that is theirs.

The first match Saturday was between F. C. Atherton and Ernest Wodehouse. This was won by the former in two straight sets, 6-2, 6-3. The winner is a good all-round player, and at times his work is brilliant.

The second contest was a "family affair," the two players being S. G. and G. P. Wilder. It was hard-fought from start to finish, the three sets being necessary. The final score was 6-3, 6-8, 6-4. S. G. Wilder won.

The match between Donald Ross and E. R. Adams was interesting from the fact that the winner will figure in the semi-finals. Every point was closely contested and some elegant rallies ensued. The steady, unswerving play of Adams finally gave him the match, 7-5, 6-3.

The meeting of Elston and Brock was productive of much good tennis. The latter player did not play anything near the game of which he is capable in the first set. What he did not drive outside he knocked into the net. On the other hand, Elston was all over the court, and nothing seemed too difficult. In the second set Brock began to play in form, but he could not overcome his opponent's leads. The score in Elston's favor was, 6-1, 6-3.

C. H. Cooke and J. P. Cooke put up a pretty exhibition of the game. The latter played well, but the cool and sure play of C. H. won the contest. The winner is a player that never gives up, and the semi-finals match between C. H. Cooke and Frank C. Atherton will be well worth seeing.

D. H. Hitchcock won from P. M. Lansdale in a match which tends to prove that steady play will overcome erratic brilliancy. Some of Lansdale's strokes could not have been surpassed, but he generally lost the point by missing an easy one. Hitchcock's game did not vary. It was good all ways, never brilliant. But his steadiness won with a score of 6-2, 3-6, 6-4.

Maurice Damon defaulted to George Waterhouse, and C. H. Norton defaulted to Al Waterhouse.


Hilo Items.

(Hilo Tribune.) Mr. Hockhurst, who is assistant engineer with Mr. Klugel in the surveys for the Hilo Railway Company, has, during the past week, been running lines from Waiakea in a southeasterly direction into Puna. It is probable that at a point on this line some distance below Peter Lee's, the road will branch toward the Puna plantation in one direction and toward Olaa in the other.

Congressman Modell of Wyoming writes Attorney J. C. Pratt that he hopes to visit the Hawaiian Islands in the very near future. If he does he will, without doubt, come to Hilo. Mr. Modell was formerly closely connected with public land administration in the United States (assistant commissioner) and the information he will gain here with the influence which he will exercise will doubtless have a most beneficial effect upon the Congressional enactments of the next session upon matters Hawaiian.

Mr. and Mrs. Waloron, of the Volcan House will give a ball at that place some time this month, or early next month. It is not as yet determined just when the ball is given for the Olaa coffee planters especially though a large delegation from Hilo will be expected. Quite a number of the Olalaite will be going away next month which accounts for the ball being given at this time.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doane's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.



Women in Business

Business men often express the opinion that there is one thing which will prevent women from completely filling their place in the business world—they can't be depended upon because they are sick too often. It is true that many women are compelled to look forward to times when they are unable to attend to social or business duties. Their appearance plainly indicates their condition and they are reluctant to be seen, even by their friends. Read what a business woman says to such sufferers:

Mrs. C. W. Mansfield, 65 Farrar Street, Detroit, Mich., says: "A complication of female ailments kept me awake nights and wore me out. I could get no relief from medicine and hope was slipping away from me. A young lady in my employ gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took them and was able to rest at night for the first time in months. I bought more and they cured me as they also cured several other people to my knowledge. I think that if you should ask any of the druggists of Detroit, who are the best buyers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they would say the young women. These pills certainly build up the nervous system and many a young woman owes her life to them. "As a business woman I am pleased to recommend them as they did more for me than any physician and I can give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People credit for my general good health to-day."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Our new book, PLAIN TALKS TO WOMEN, sent free to any address on request.

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I received a fine shipment of

Carriage Horses, Buggy Horses, Hack Horses.

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

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Fort St. Above Club Stables

WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit, both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service than we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be


"THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe.

FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the foolish, it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

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Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

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DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE—1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE—1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE—2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE—2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE—3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE—2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pain. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE

CASTLE & COKE, Ltd HONOLULU.

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SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

- The Ewa Plantation Co.
- The Waiaina Agricultural Co., Ltd.
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- The Koloa Agricultural Co.
- The Oonooa Sugar Co.
- The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
- The Standard Oil Co.
- The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pump & Works, Centerville, Pa.
- The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
- The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
- The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

THE KAHUKU AFFAIR.

While men have been so absorbed in business as to be unable to give attention to it personally, there has been commenced and finished one of the most important criminal trials that has occurred in the history of these Islands. A racial conflict between the Chinese and the Japanese at Kahuku resulted in the brutal murder of three, and the wounding of over twenty Chinese by Japanese assailants. And for these crimes five Japanese have been on trial for their lives.

It is fortunate, indeed, that the trial was before a competent and able judge; that the prosecuting officers were skilled and experienced men; that the defense was made by able counsel, and the jury was intelligent and conscientious. The white and dominant race stood between the two hostile races and administered justice, not according to Asiatic, but according to the Anglo-Saxon forms, and every right and privilege of the prisoners at the bar was carefully protected.

The trial developed the mixed character of our people. As parties and witnesses there were Americans, British, Portuguese, Hawaiians, Chinese and Japanese.

The verdict rendered, after a protracted trial may not be understood by many, as it is admitted that an unexpected and murderous assault was made by Japanese armed with clubs and knives, while the Chinese were unarmed, and some may believe that justice has not been done.

The provocation alleged by the Japanese was that on one Saturday afternoon several Japanese had been assaulted in the cane fields by several Chinese. On the following day, which was Sunday, the Japanese, after deliberation, armed themselves with pieces of wood, and partially with knives, and proceeded to the Chinese quarters, and made a sudden attack on them, clubbing and killing three and stabbing and wounding many others.

After a protracted examination the Government selected five who appeared to be either the leaders in the assault or most active in the attack on the Chinese, and charged them with the crime of murder.

The difficulty in presenting the proofs of the crime was in identifying by impartial testimony the parties who actually committed the murders. The conflict of testimony between the Chinese and Japanese witnesses was direct. No person of any other nationality was present at the moment of killing. The evidence showed the commission of brutal murders, but it was not easy to pick out of the crowd of assailants the few men who actually did the killing.

While all of the Japanese were parties to the assault, the identification of the men who actually did the deed was difficult. As no man can be legally convicted of crime unless his guilt is proved beyond reasonable doubt, the jury could only convict of the crime of murder in the first degree where the crime had been fixed upon the person charged with it beyond reasonable doubt.

Under the circumstances the jury, regardless of life, were greatly embarrassed. For if they convicted without due proof, they themselves violated the law, and if they failed to convict they seemingly approved of the acts of the rioters.

The verdict rendered shows from our Anglo-Saxon standpoint a very generous and wise leniency. The community is fortunate in having the ability to furnish such an excellent jury.

The promptness with which the rioters were arrested, tried and convicted, reflects the greatest credit on the Attorney-General's department. With our large population of mixed races, justice must be swift. With nine-tenths of the population uneducated in our methods of protecting life, it is necessary to show them that we are abundantly able to protect it by punishing crime. If the races living here are confident that we do protect them, there will not be any growth of the race suspicions which create trouble and insurrections.

Annexation does not remove the causes for race conflicts here, any more than it does in the States. Under the Flag does not mean protection, as we know when the authorities of Idaho do not dare to arrest the murderers of our Honolulu boy.

The verdict in the Kahuku case may not give full satisfaction to the Chinese who were so cruelly assaulted, or to the Chinese community. But it does show them that there has been an earnest attempt to do justice, and that there is no discrimination against races.

CUBAN MISERY.

George Kennan says of the Cubans: "The condition of many of the children in Guantanamo would excite the sympathy and pity of the most hard-hearted or indifferent observer. Before I saw them I should have thought it impossible that childish faces—faces of boys and girls only five or six years old—could so completely lose every vestige of youthfulness, and acquire such an expression of apathy, debility, and decrepitude. I saw on the streets, more than once, pale, anaemic children, who could not have been more than five years of age, but who looked like worn, sickly dwarfs of fifty. The only expression in their thin, chalky faces was one of settled and habitual gloom—such an expression as comes into the faces of aged men and women who have endured a whole lifetime of privation and misery. I have since seen, in other parts of Cuba, more emaciated children, and children nearer, perhaps, to death; but never elsewhere have I seen children with the five-year-old bodies and the fifty-year-old faces of the children in Guantanamo."

These sufferings come from a revolution of the Cubans which almost destroyed the sugar industry of Cuba, and put the price of sugar so high that "millions" are quoted rather more freely in Honolulu than in Broad street, N. Y. It is a rare event in history when the self-sacrifice of a community directly puts vast profits into the pocket of another community, as the Cuban revolutionists have done to Hawaii. No doubt, if the Cubans had come in advance to Hawaii and said, "We will destroy the cane industry of Cuba, and put up the price of sugar provided you will divide the profit with us over and above the normal price," Hawaii would have blessed the Cubans for the chance and paid for their machetes, and the share of profits remitted up to this date to the Cubans would exceed two millions of dollars.

Stupid Cubans! You are, like your Spanish oppressors, bad at making bargains! If you had less patriotism and more business ways your children would not all now have the expressions which "come into the faces of aged men and women who have endured a whole lifetime of privation and misery."

Hawaii feels that there can be no nobler sacrifice than that of suffering for the sake of another's prosperity. If she has given nothing to feed these miserable children, it is the decree of a mysterious Providence who is amply able to send the ravens with bread to these "sickly dwarfs of fifty." And it is rather an unkindly suggestion that Hawaii is under the slightest obligation to the Cubans arising out of sugar profits made by the Cuban revolution. There is no human law that requires it, and as for moral laws, they are annoying things that the courts, thank God, have no jurisdiction over.

PROTECT CHARTERS.

In 1895 responsible promoters asked the Government to grant a charter for a Rapid Transit line. The Government, among several reasons that it gave for refusing the request, said that the Royal Mule line had received rights and privileges from the State, which it was under an implied contract to protect so long as the owners of the mule line supplied the public with "cannon-ball trains," and other facilities. But it was then said that although the owners of the mule line had not complied with the requirements of their charter that it would not be for the public interests to make undue haste in legally authorizing other rival concerns to impair its value by competition. And it was not until the mule transit concern had stolidly refused to accommodate the public for some years that the indignation of the community found expression in the just act of chartering another company which would virtually parallel it.

The same rule should be applied to the Hilo Railway Company, but it should be done with promptness and severity. After that company has had a reasonable time to furnish what it has agreed to furnish in the way of transportation, and it fails to do it, then it would be the duty of the Government to create new corporations that may meet the public requirements.

It is not to be assumed or suggested that the promoters of the proposed new line of railway are not acting in good faith. But they must come within the social rule "first come, first served." They may have intended for many months to have asked for the charter they now apply for. They delayed to make the application for good reasons. But their intentions give them no rights. A intends to buy a certain piece of valuable land. B buys it. Does the fact of A's intention create rights for him to the injury of B?

Some people who have not studied the matters involved in these proceedings, believe that rival roads benefit the public. In thickly settled sections, where there is really insufficient carrying power in the existing roads, this is a correct proposition. In the sparsely settled districts rivalry means bankruptcy or combination, and higher rates for transportation. The pub-

lic is not benefited, directly or indirectly, by the misfortune of any industry.

Perhaps those who represent the capital offered to build the Honolulu and Hilo railway will find other openings for investment. This capital ought to find some occupation here. Our policy is, as a community, to put all of our eggs in the sugar basket, and this capital may be a little suspicious that the bottom of that basket may fall out some time or other. Perhaps the Hilo company will take the new promoters to its heart, and divert the honors with them. It would be a commercial crime to permit them to return home with their money invested.

THE CHINESE VIEW.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Science, held in the city of Philadelphia, the chief incident was an address on "China's Relation With the West," delivered by Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington.

The Minister claimed that China was making gradual, but sure advances in the ways of Occidental civilization. But he did not understand, he said, the wide difference between the ethical and moral principles of the Western nations, including the United States, and their practices. Why should he understand it? The Chinese have, for centuries, despised war, and the soldier belongs to the lowest class of the community. On the other hand, the Western nations put soldiers in the front rank of citizenship, and even in the United States a successful fighter is usually the most popular public man.

The Minister, like other educated Chinese, has, no doubt, noble maxims of Confucius posted in gilded letters about his apartments, but he does not pretend to practice them excepting as he interprets them.

When his Government, after the suppression of the Tai-ping rebellion, cut off the heads of 80,000 rebels in Canton, it was done in the discharge of a "solemn duty," although it was regarded as a barbarous measure by the Occidentals. When the British blew open with shot and shell the gates of China in 1840 because they did not like the Chinese "protective" system, the Chinese regarded that as a barbarous act. The Chinese Minister does not really understand why the British make no discrimination against Chinese immigration so far as England is concerned, while they do discriminate. Nor do the Chinese see the logic of the American policy which insists on an open door for the introduction of American goods into China, but a nearly closed door to the introduction of Chinese goods into America.

If the Chinese Government declared that the introduction of American manufactured goods was a menace to Chinese civilization, and stopped the trade, Admiral Dewey would be ordered to bombard Canton and Foo-chow, in the interests of civilization. The practice of international morals is rather an intricate affair. How far the civilized nations can go in "skinning" the weaker races, or the unmilitary races, in order to make money out of them has not been settled, especially as it is largely a matter of guns. "The moral of this business," said the road agent to the unarmed traveler whom he had "held up," "is, that you had better learn how to use a shotgun."

China's mistake is that she is sadly ignorant of the latest methods of destroying mankind. If she will let the discussion of moral questions alone and spend five hundred million a year in armaments, her Minister will find that the civilized nations will modify their ideas about the practice of moral precepts.

CARE OF LABORERS.

The National Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, has a business man, a missionary and a genius for president. The company has been very successful financially. Mr. Patterson, the president, resolved, some years ago, to make the business a philanthropy also. It was a dangerous undertaking. But there were some precedents for the proposition that the better the condition of the laborers, the better the permanent prosperity of the business. The eight-hour system secures as much labor as the ten-hour system elsewhere. This genius, Patterson, having shown what dividends he could make, then gave his odd notions free play. The working rooms are fully ventilated. Twenty minutes of the company's time is allowed for pleasure. The company furnishes food at cost for luncheon. The houses of the employees are neat and the gardens pretty. The small boys of the families are furnished with land, and they cultivate and sell vegetables.

This place is like one of about a dozen in New England where great profits are made, and the owners of the factories are missionaries. The silk factory of the Cheney's, near Hartford, Ct., is another of the double dividend players—one dividend to the stockholders, another dividend to hu-

manity. One of the owners of the factory said, several years ago, that some of his young women employed in it refused to marry and leave it, until they were satisfied that homes elsewhere would be as comfortable.

In a public discussion of the subject of the relation of employers and employees, held in Albany in 1892, it was said that those employers of laborers in New England who had placed the very best environment about them suffered from no strikes.

RAILWAY COMPETITION.

Proposals to build railways in these islands are to be expected. And the use of foreign capital for this or any other good object is, of course, to be cordially welcomed.

If the desire of the promoters of "The Hilo and Honolulu Railroad" is to invest capital here without acquiring other or vested rights, and the whole community is to be benefited by the investment, there can be no doubt about the attitude the Government should take about it. The promoters, however, ask a chartered right to cut the throat of the Hilo Railroad Company, which already has a charter covering the privileges which the latest promoters ask for.

The granting or refusal of a charter to these promoters, involves the injury of the rights and privileges already granted to the Hilo Railway Company, and it involves what is of much greater importance, the protection of the whole community.

The promoters ask the right to "parallel" the Hilo Railway, whenever it is constructed, which means in plain language, the right to kill that Hilo company.

The "parallel" railways in the States have for twenty-five years caused the financial ruin of investors in such a vast amount of money that at last many States have interfered and forbidden it. The paralleling of four transcontinental lines on the Mainland cast three of them into bankruptcy and has prevented the earning of dividends. "Bradstreet's" stated several months ago that the commercial failures of a score of railways, whose securities involved over \$1,000,000,000, and the management of them by receivers in order to avoid creditors, was due, in a large measure, to "paralleling." Nearly all of the railways, especially in the younger States, have been "run" by the courts, a practice which is most intolerable, and the cause of it has been reckless rival construction.

The effect of free railway charters, to be had for the asking, has impaired and destroyed the value of well-conducted railways to an incredible amount, whose earnings were regular and upon which thousands depended for support. The officers of the Atchafson, Topeka and Santa Fe railway invested nearly \$30,000,000 in "paralleling" other roads from St. Louis to Chicago, with the result that the property went into bankruptcy, and thousands of investors were cruelly crippled in their incomes. It has just been taken out of bankruptcy, but it can earn no profit. Reckless promoters "paralleled" with the West Shore road, the lines of the N. Y. Central Railway Co. The result was that its glittering securities declined, thousands of people were crippled, and the Central road finally absorbed it at an enormous cost.

Promoters of these parallel lines do not put their own money into these roads, but take the money of a confident public, who do not understand these matters, and are the sufferers. The widows and orphans of the East have made many of the promoters of the parallel roads rich, through the "construction accounts," but thousands of homes have been made desolate through the "deadly parallel."

When railroad charters are granted only upon consent of the Government, the responsibility of preventing these disastrous results is upon the Government. It would be an intolerable abuse of power to permit it.

The Executive, after due consideration, and on its own terms, granted the Hilo Railway charter. It acted for the public, and is presumed to have taken every precaution to secure the public from injury of any kind.

Although the charter granted to the Hilo company does not contain an exclusive right to build railways, the Government, having full discretion in the case, is bound to see that the rights that it has already granted to another company are protected, if that company reasonably fulfills the objects of its charter, and only so long as it does so.

The discretion given by law to the Government is for the protection of an industry. And not for its destruction. It would be a miserable conception of its duty to the company and the public, to permit that company to be strangled by a useless rivalry. Having once granted privileges, it is bound to protect them as a matter of public good faith. It would strike a fatal blow at the security of investments if it did not.

Terrible Pains EXCHANGE NO. 2

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered with Blisters—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. Brockwitz, Harlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is admitted that two rival roads cannot be made to pay in Hawaii. If there were enough business for two roads, the question would be far less serious.

Until the Hilo company has been guilty of laches, has failed to fulfill the purposes for which its charter was given, it has the right to claim protection against all who propose to cripple and destroy it.

IS HE A BAD MAN?

The Nation (N. Y.) is exasperated beyond endurance at President McKinley's policy toward the Philippines, and declares that "since the partition of Poland there has not been a transaction which can equal in nefariousness our pretense that we have bought the Philippines from Spain under international law."

The partition of Poland was one of the dreadful crimes of history, and has been always denounced by all the nations that did not get a piece of that country whose people now send out so many hopelessly dirty emigrants to America.

But the Nation's invective does not appear to disturb the President. "What did you do, Senator, when your opponent denounced you so bitterly in the debate?" "Oh, I just went to sleep until the Vice-President sent one of the pages around to stop my snoring." The President is quite wise in sleeping through the delivery of the Nation's abuse, because it does him no real harm.

The Nation, not quite satisfied with this denunciation, then tells the President that Anestha has never committed a more terrible act of "gas and crime."

The reasonable anti-expansionists may be in some doubt about the wisdom of the President's policy, but the extreme anti-expansionists feel that the Nation has hardly done justice to the subject.

It looks as if the Nation has done its best, has exhausted its ammunition, has made its last grand charge against the President, and has now fallen back faint and breathless into the arms of its friends.

It is a curious coincidence that the Nation attacked President Dole in the same way for five years, and with about the same results. It called the men, in the Cabinet "thieves and pirates," and the natural scheme of political evolution here a crime.

Assuming, as it does, to be the guide and instructor of educated men in the States, it is singular that it seems to invariably denounce those acts, irregular, perhaps, but necessary to the real purposes of mankind. Had the Nation existed, in 1775, it would have been a Tory paper, because it would not have acknowledged the right of revolution. And, of course, it would have predicted the final collapse of the Revolution, just as it steadily predicted the overthrow of the little Republic here.

The Nation's tirades against the President are as effective as the speech of the attorney to the Arkansas jury in the hog case: "If, gentlemen, you give a verdict to the plaintiff against my client, you will uproot justice from the soil of Arkansas, and its mangled remains will be seen flying in the air, and the earth will be covered with darkness."

By the way, the old stock of words used by the Nation in attacking our local Government during the transition period, such as "cowards," "traitors," "incompetents," appear to have been shipped out to one of our local journals, as second-hand stuff, at reduced prices. The editor of the Nation should feel quite delighted if he happened to see these rare words, so often used in its columns in abusing the Dole Government, pumped into the same Government by the organ of some Patriots. The editor must feel that he has not worked in vain, when he feels that the only convert in the country to his views about the Dole Government is to be found in this Territory.

Hawaiian "Closes" List and Elects Officers.

Eight Names on the Roll—E. C. Winston is President—Session to Be Held at 1 p. m. Daily.

An association to be known as the Hawaiian Stock Exchange, composed of brokers trading in the various securities handled in the local market, has been formed. The first session will be held at 1 p. m. on Thursday of this week, and thereafter daily at the same hour. For the present the meeting place will be in the office of J. H. Schnack, Merchant Street, the Irwin building. These are the officers of the second stock exchange to come into the field here:

President—E. C. Winston.
Vice-president—J. H. Schnack.
Secretary—William Saridge.
Treasurer—J. S. Walker.

The other members are: James H. Love, E. R. Biven, A. Gartenberg, Charles Phillips. There are eight names on the roll, with five applications for membership pending.

The Hawaiian will do business upon the lines of the existing exchange, with a few departures. There will be no fee for the listing of securities. All stocks in which there are dealings will be called without charge. Reports will be published daily. At the rooms of the Hawaiian will be kept the exhibits of the various corporations and much other matter of interest to members and patrons of brokers. Organization of the second exchange has grown out of dissatisfaction in certain quarters over the methods or rules of the pioneer or the action of some of the members of the old exchange. Promoters of the rival say they are confident of keeping it a-ave and of gaining for it a standing in the community. There has been talk of the Hawaiian for a couple of months. Its members, with the exception of Mr. Biven, a quite recent arrival, are all well known to Honolulu people.

OVER THE SIDE.

Rig Chartered By Tourists Overturns on Punchbowl.

A party of pleasure seekers had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon. Three tourists, two ladies and a gentleman, from the China, had hired a carriage to visit Punchbowl to obtain from its heights the famous view of the city. Everything went along nicely until that point in the road near the old cannon was reached. Suddenly the horse veered and plunged his forefeet over the wall. The incline at that point is very steep. The driver braced himself and put all his strength on the reins. The downward descent of the horse was checked. The ladies and gentleman instantly got out of the rig. In the meantime the horse was plunging and the driver's strength waning. He handed the reins to the gentleman of the party and jumped to the ground. But in doing this the pull was relaxed. In a moment horse and carriage were rolling down the incline. For about forty feet they crashed through the brush and over the rocks. It seemed impossible that the horse would not be killed and the carriage smashed to kindling wood. Help was summoned and after much exertion the horse was released and the rig drawn up to the road. The horse escaped without a scratch, and the sum total of the damage to the carriage was a shaft broken. The tourists returned to the city, took another rig and went back to their sight seeing, which had received such a startling interruption.

Capt. Barker, of the Oregon, is senior naval officer at Manila on the departure of Dewey.

The organization of the cycle trust has been completed with a capital of \$30,000,000.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duboce has been appointed to the Colony of the California Volunteers.

Dewey goes home in his flagship, the Olympia. He was to sail from Hongkong on the 20th.

Major Metcalf has succeeded Brigadier General Fred Funston as Colonel of the 20th Kansas.

Mrs. Minton, wife of Mr. Minton of Gear, Lansing & Co., arrived by the Peking this morning.

The cruiser Boston was to leave San Francisco for this port shortly after the Peking's departure.

The annual California 100 mile bicycle relay race was won by the Olympic club of San Francisco.

The news was brought by the Peking that the Troquois has been ordered to proceed at once to Manila.

What is probably the largest trust in the world has just been organized. It is the steel and iron combine with a capital of \$900,000,000.

On the 18th inst., Grover Cleveland returned from a hunting trip and stated that the report of his death had been greatly exaggerated.

The transport Centennial left San Francisco for Manila on the 15th. The Valencia arrived in San Francisco from Manila the same day.

IS A BIG PROJECT

(Continued from Page One)

fact that the principal Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and other trade organizations represented throughout the United States have endorsed and are giving support to the enterprise. The manufacturers and business men represented in these bodies will take pride in showing to the world the latest and best results of American skill and enterprise.

EXHIBITS.

The exhibits of the manufactured goods and products of the United States will be arranged in a separate department, which will include numerous sections, classified according to the nature of the goods exhibited. There will be a textile section, showing American piece goods of weight, widths and patterns most in favor abroad; sections for hardware, electricity, machinery supplied with necessary power, in which the best types of American inventive genius will be displayed; a section devoted to agricultural machinery, implements and tools, farm wagons, carts, and the thousand-and-one devices which have placed American farms in the forefront of the world's agriculture; a shoe, belt and leather section, of great interest now that American products in these are in such growing demand; a furniture section, in which there will appear articles unapproachable in excellence or cheapness by any other country; a section of household novelties, of carpets, floor coverings and upholstery; of food products; of drugs and chemicals; of wearing apparel, notions, etc.; a section devoted to transportation, of particular importance now that surface railways of every kind are being so extensively constructed in new countries; and finally a miscellaneous section including all other products which figure in the various lines of goods designed especially for export trade.

PACKING AND SHIPPING.

Another department of the Exposition will show in detail how American goods must be packed, labeled and put up for shipment in order to meet the approval and requirements of foreign trade. The value of the exhibits of this department can hardly be overestimated. In some countries, for instance, forms of packing that are usual with us entail heavy losses on foreign merchants through increased import duties. In other countries goods must be carried into the interior in carts or on mule back, and must, therefore, be put up in water-proof packages of convenient size and weight. In still other cases custom house regulations require packages to be marked on the sides with stencil, or in other ways not usual in the United States. Ignorance of these requirements has more than once led to serious losses, and even ill feeling between the manufacturer, who does not realize the necessity of departing from home methods and the foreign merchant, who thinks he is being intentionally injured. This department of the Exposition will aim to include all necessary specimens, models, photographs and exhibits to obviate in future all difficulties of this character.

POPULAR ATTRACTIONS.

While the Exposition is held strictly and wholly in the interests of commerce and the development of closer international trade relations, there will also be provided such other features as will attract the general public and secure a large and constant attendance.

BUILDINGS.

The Exposition buildings are to embody all of those features of design and construction which the experience of other Expositions has demonstrated to be most desirable. They are to be largely substantial in character and unique and artistic in design and decoration, and to be absolutely staunch and fire proof. The main building is to be constructed of brick, iron and glass. It will consist of a large central portion, 290 feet wide and 480 feet long, roofed with glass, and connecting two great wings, 300x180 feet each and two stories high. In addition to this great building, of temporary character, there will be another of similar design and finish, containing two immense halls, in one of which are to be held the sessions of the Commercial Congress. A total area of 200,000 square feet of space is available in the main buildings for exhibits.

GROUND.

The Exposition grounds comprise 56 acres, the property of the Museum, and are attractively situated on the west bank of the Schuylkill river, adjoining the University of Pennsylvania, in the City of Philadelphia. These grounds are within ten minutes' ride, by trolley lines from the City Hall. They are easy of access also by railway, so that the exhibits can be taken into the grounds in the cars in which they are shipped. There is ample room, also, in the spacious grounds for the erection of such other buildings as may be found necessary.

THE INSTITUTION.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum, under whose auspices the Exposition will be held, is well and favorably known throughout the business world. The scope of its labors in behalf of trade and commerce is not only national but international, and the benefits it confers are felt everywhere. Its first aim and object is to foster and promote, by practical and systematic efforts, methods by new original and effective means, the foreign trade of America. In this work it has the support of an Advisory Board comprising representatives of the leading Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations in the United States as well as in foreign countries. It also has the benefit of similar advice from an honorary Diplomatic Board, comprising the Ministers of many of the foreign countries resident in Washington. Through its Board of Trustees, its Director, and the heads of its various departments, it is in constant communication with over 20,000 foreign correspondents, through whom it keeps in touch with every possible phase of international commerce. It has many

entitled representatives went abroad for the purpose of gathering data and making reports of practical value. Card Index Files, containing full records of desirable foreign merchants, are circulated confidentially among the Chambers of Commerce and individual firms in America, and similar Files, containing records of trustworthy American manufacturers and exporters, are placed in the principal trade centers abroad. The Museum also possesses large and valuable collections of the raw and manufactured products of foreign countries, and maintains technical laboratories in which tests are made for all commercial purposes. In every other legitimate way the Museum acts as an international trade stimulus and center for commercial information.

It will thus be seen that it is an institution peculiarly fitted to carry out a project of this kind, and we are happy to announce that in conducting the Exposition it will also have the active co-operation of the celebrated Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, which will formally celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary on this occasion.

In view of all these facts briefly set forth, it may be confidently predicted that both the Exposition and Congress will prove a brilliant and memorable success.

For any further information that may be desired, address:

W. F. WILSON,
Director General,
233 South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

CHANGED A BIT

Promoters of Second Hilo Railway Recede Somewhat.

THEY MODIFY THE PETITION

Mr. Hatch Continues Argument Against Granting Franchise—No Necessity Shown.

The promoters of the second Hilo Railroad had another hearing before the Cabinet yesterday. They submitted an amended petition modifying the scope of the one originally filed. The arguments presented for and against the second franchise were very similar to the ones presented last week. Mr. Hatch, in opposition to the franchise, made the further point that the right of eminent domain—the right to condemn a right of way through a man's land without his consent—was at best a harsh invasion of private rights, only justifiable where there was the clearest necessity. By granting the first franchise the Government had expressed its opinion that the public interests required the condemning of one right of way. The burden of proof is now on the petitioners to show the necessity of again subjecting the landowners to this harsh measure. What necessity do they show? They admit there is no business for more than one road. It is bad enough for a plantation to have one swath cut through its fields, with the consequent loss, injury and inconvenience, besides damage from fire to the cane fields. This could be borne, for the sake of the benefits to be derived from a railroad; but what excuse is there for subjecting landowners to a repetition of this loss and damage, simply to allow some one the opportunity to run out the first company. The landowners have rights which the Government should respect and protect. If a second road was permitted the same reasoning now urged would apply in favor of a third and a fourth road.

The Cabinet announced no conclusion, but took the matter into consideration.

"FANS" WILL BE OUT.

Exhibition Base Ball Game Tomorrow.

The exhibition baseball game between the Stars and Artillery will be played tomorrow afternoon at the Makiki grounds. Both teams have spent the last few days in good hard practice and the game should be in a measure free from the errors which are usually so plentiful at the beginning of a season. As these two teams are to play throughout the season the "fans" will be out to try to draw a line on the play and forecast the future.

During the practice of the Stars yesterday Duke McNichol, one of the old reliable, had the misfortune to break one of his fingers. This will put him out of some if not all of the game. However, he will try to make up for this by increasing his efforts in the coach's box.

As tomorrow will be generally observed as a holiday it is expected that a large and enthusiastic attendance should be on hand when the umpire calls "Play ball."

P. McLane was elected manager of Kamalo plantation at a meeting of the directors yesterday morning.

The RED RUBBER STAMPS made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO. outwear those of any other make.

PLEAS OF GUILTY

Some of the Japanese Murderers Now Own Up.

CAPITAL CASES AT AN END

Two Admit Killing Work—Sentence of Death Passed on Ihara—He Wept—To Die Aug. 28

The Kahuku Japanese were brought before Judge Perry again yesterday afternoon to answer to the last two indictments of murder in the first degree. The charge of the first was brought for the killing of Yee Fook Sing. The second was for the killing of Yee Ling Chong. The defendants were arraigned before the court and called to state their pleas.

In the matter of the killing of Yee Fook Sing, Chida Manaboro pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree.

In the second indictment Yamane pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree.

Fujimoto and Danjo, who figured in both indictments, were nolle prosequi on account of lack of evidence.

Yara, who had been sentenced to death, was also nolle prosequi.

After the pleas Judge Perry delivered sentence upon the two who had confessed their guilt.

Upon Chida manslaughter in the first degree, the maximum penalty of twenty years was imposed.

Yamane, manslaughter in the second degree, received the maximum penalty of ten years to take effect at the expiration of any previous sentence. As he had already been sentenced to five years upon being convicted of manslaughter in the third degree under the first indictment this means that he will spend the next fifteen years on the reef.

The prosecution was notified last Saturday that Chida and Yamane would plead as they did yesterday morning. Although the Attorney-General felt that it was possible to convict Chida of murder it was deemed best to accept the plea as offered.

Yesterday morning Ihara, Osaki and Yamane were summoned before the court to receive sentence according to the verdict of the jury.

Ihara, murder in the first degree, received the death penalty. There was quite a dramatic scene in the courtroom when the doomed Jap was asked if there were any reason why sentence should not be imposed upon him. His frame shook with sobs as the question was put. As there was no answer the judge pronounced the sentence that Ihara be hanged between the hours of 8 o'clock and noon at Oahu Prison August 28th.

Osaki received twenty years for manslaughter in the first degree.

Yamane, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

This concludes the famous case of the Kahuku riot with the exception of the trial of the fourteen Japanese charged with rioting. The trouble occurred on the afternoon of Sunday, March 26th. The whole police department at once took a special train for the scene. The trouble was quelled and steps taken to arrest the leaders of the Japanese who had made the murderous assault upon the defenseless Chinese.

The matter of gathering evidence that would be conclusive was a difficult task. Three Chinese lay dead, but to fix the guilt upon the parties who were actually engaged in the killing was not easily accomplished.

Three indictments of murder in the first degree were presented. Out of these one Japanese was convicted of murder in the first degree, two of manslaughter in the first and second and third degree.

The indictment charging the fourteen Japanese with rioting will be presented this morning.

NO DOUBLE KILLING.

Startling Story From Waimea Was a Fabrication.

Marshal Brown has received word from Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii in regard to the child murders that were reported to have been committed on that island. The Sheriff states that the foundation for the startling rumor was the fact that a short time previous a woman had cruelly beaten her child in Waimea. Some time afterward the child died. Whether death resulted from the effects of the beating could not be proved, so the case was nolle prosequi. From this material the story was formed.

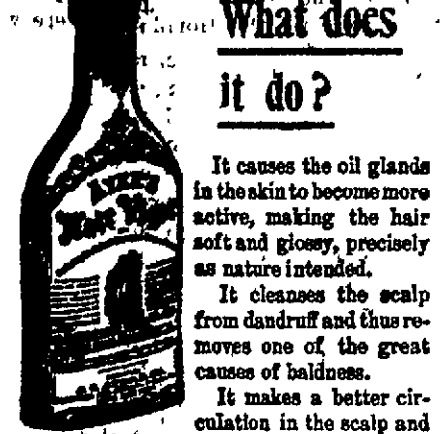
When told here the tale related that a woman had in a fit of anger killed her stepchild. A woman who lived near by heard the screams of the little one and ran to the house. To punish the cruel woman the neighbor immediately killed the murderer's own child by breaking its neck. This startling tale was brought to Honolulu. Not only did the steamer people hear it, but a young lady of this city received a letter from Hawaii in which mention was made of the reported atrocity.

Marshal Brown immediately investigated the rumored murders with the result that a double tragedy narrowed down to a case of cruelty to children.

W. R. Castle and Col. Albert Whyte have returned from Hawaii. Col. Whyte is more than ever impressed with the opportunities on and near Kaneohe for farmers from the mainland. Mr. Castle has been looking after land title for a new plantation project.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

What does it do?



It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It prevents and it cures baldness.

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 1/2¢ steady.
H. C., \$117 asked.
Paauhau, sale \$42.75.
Onomea, sale \$45.50.
Hutchinson, sale \$35.87 1/2.
Hana Plantation, sale \$17.50.

Sir Henry Irving is seriously ill.
Bert. Hecht, the San Francisco broker, left by the China last evening.

Disinfecting insures pure air. Try a bottle. Hollister Drug Co., sole agents.

Judge A. W. Carter has gone to Hawaii on business for the Hilo Railway company.

The brick walls are now going up for Jas. Steiner's new elite building on Hotel street.

Col. W. H. Cornwell is over from Maui to look after his race horses and business affairs here.

Inspector Townsend will speak at the Teachers' Convention which meets in Los Angeles in July.

The decorators are doing some beautiful work at the Drill shed for the ball tomorrow evening.

Ben Bruns, the bright and genial vaudeville artist, was a passenger by the China last evening.

Typhoid fever is abating at Hilo, but there has been one more death. The victim was a Japanese.

The new stock exchange, the Hawaiian, will have its first call at 1 p. m. the day after tomorrow.

Thirteen hundred sacks of Japanese rice arrived on the Carmichaelshire from Yokohama last week.

Mrs. Sam'l. Parker, after an absence of some months, is in town again from the family estate on Hawaii.

George Waterhouse, upon retirement from the business of J. T. Waterhouse, will enter upon the study of law.

The young son of Mrs. Alice Hutchinson had a fall from his bicycle yesterday and sustained a fracture of a thigh bone.

A number of yachts ran down to Pearl Harbor Saturday afternoon and the voyagers witnessed the N. G. M. sham battle.

On 'Change yesterday the official announcement was made that Makaweli stock had been declared paid up. The capitalization is \$2,000,000.

The customs authorities have refused to permit the landing of nine rabbits brought down by the schooner Aloha. Rabbits are tabu according to law.

J. C. Cohen, charged with smuggling, was arraigned yesterday morning. He presented no defense and was committed to the Circuit Court for trial.

There was fast bidding at Morgan's auction on Saturday for the forty-four "fractional shares" of Pioneer Mill. The block went to a client of H. Waterhouse & Co. at \$315 a share.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul will be pleased to welcome all callers on the 24th instant, the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday, between the

hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m., at the British Consulate, Kapalama.

The Cabinet deferred action in regard to sending the band to Omaha. The matter will be taken up later.

Among the through passengers by the China was Elsie Adair, the serpentine dancer, who is well-known in Honolulu.

Honolulu Stock Exchange sessions are now held at 10 30 a. m. and 2 p. m. daily. The second "board" was instituted yesterday.

The old time favorite running horse Amarino was given a stiff trial run yesterday and made a mile that was pleasing to Trainer David.

Harry Murray writes from Manila that his lucky star still hovers over him, but that he is beginning to wish he was back in Honolulu again.

Deputy Collector-General Clay received news by the China yesterday morning that his brother who was wounded at Manila was out of danger.

W. W. Hall, the hardware merchant, was a passenger for the States by the S. S. China. Mr. Hall will be absent some time on business for his house.

The case of E. A. Sherman charged with gross cheat was nolle prosequi in the Police Court yesterday morning, the matter having been settled out of court.

Holders of Ookala are new pleased to see this dividend-paying firm. Manager Walker is in town from the plantation and brought reports which caused a sudden demand for the stock.

Capt. King, Minister of Interior, was able to be at the Executive Building a short time yesterday afternoon. Capt. King intends to leave by the Kinau to-day on an island trip for the benefit of his health.

The stock sensation of yesterday was the reported optioning of a considerable block of Makaweli to Mr. Francis for eastern buyers at \$225. The appearance of Mr. Baldwin "on the street" is generally the signal for a movement in this security.

Spencer Lane, who left the First Regiment, N. G. H., to join the first expedition from the United States to Manila, has been recommended by Gen. Chas. King and others for a commission in the regular army. Lane is a bright man and a first class soldier.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., May 22, 1899

Honolulu, H I, May 22, 1899				
NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid.	Par Val	Bid.	Ask ed
MAKAWELI.				
1. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	175	
2. American Am. S. S. Co.	750,000	100	147 1/2	155
3. Ewa	1,000,000	100		145
4. Honolulu	750,000	100	290	300
5. Haw. Agr. Co.	1,400,000	100	240	225
6. Hawaiian Sugar Co.	800,000	100		
7. Honolulu	1,000,000	100	27 1/2	28 1/2
8. Kona	500,000	100		
9. Kihuna	500,000	100		
10. Kihuna Plan. Co. As- pd. up t	1,500,000	100	15	10 1/2
11. Kihuna	160,000	100		145
12. Kihuna	300,000	100		30
13. Kihuna Sugar Co. As- pd. up t	190,000	100		10
14. Kihuna Sugar Co. As- pd. up t	500,000	100		
15. Kihuna	2,400,000	100	290	297 1/2
16. Kihuna	1,000,000	100		
17. Kihuna	600,000	100	20	22 1/2
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TASTE OF CAMP

Outing of the First Regiment at Remond Grove.

THEY HAD A GOOD TIME

Military Routine—Some Ceremonies—The Sham Battle a Feature—Receptions Held.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The encampment of the First Regiment, N. G. H., was a distinct success. From the beginning of the march from the Armory to breaking of camp every one who participated in the outing has had a good time.

There was not an accident, even the sham battle passing off without any time-honored "didn't know it was loaded" affair.

A little before 7 o'clock Saturday evening the companies gathered at the Armory and buckled on their camping equipment. Headed by the band, the column marched along Hotel street to River street, to King street, to the depot. The special train was in readiness with the good old engine Reclivity puffing as if she knew that she was to have the honor of drawing a train loaded with the soldiery of Hawaii. The trip down was without incident. After arriving at Remond Grove camp was made and sentries were stationed. There were in all about sixty tents, which were pitched in regular military fashion, with company streets laid out. The remainder of the evening was spent in singing and general good fellowship.

Early Sunday morning the sham battle began. Skirmishers were deployed and the ranks formed in martial array. The crack of the rifles was incessant and if Aguinaldo had been within hearing distance he would have instantly decided that resistance was useless and that peace was the best policy. After about two hours of fierce fighting the signal to charge was given and the battle was declared a draw. During the day all who had survived the morning's affray passed the time in telling stories and listening to the music of Capt. Berger's band. In the afternoon there was regimental inspection, and later guard mount was gone through with. At an early hour this morning the buglers sounded for "break camp," and the special set out for the city, arriving here at about 5 o'clock.

All the companies were well represented, there being an average of forty men to each. Col. Jones and staff were in attendance throughout. During Sunday afternoon a number of city people visited the camp and were royally entertained by their friends in the various companies.

IT GOES ON WELL.

Effort of Committees for Queen's Ball.

The Refreshment Committee of the Queen Victoria's Birthday Ball, of Wednesday evening next, met at the Waverley Club on Saturday evening, with Chairman W. W. Wright presiding, and awarded the several contracts for refreshments to the Home Bakery, James Dodd, Macfarlane & Co., Peacock & Co., and Lovejoy & Co. The Home Bakery bid was somewhat higher than that of other caterers, but the several novelties and surprises attaching to it, and the consideration that the corps of waiters would be, for a change, "white" men, and experienced in their duties, carried the point by one vote. In lieu of the formidable array of long tables, and the scramble of hastily snatched morsels, there will be a large number of small tables, around which friendly parties can gather throughout the evening. The large refreshment tent will be entirely in charge of the caterers, and the committee, who will wear badges of blue ribbon.

Captain Berger is making an extraordinarily excellent selection of dance music for the occasion, and the ears of the dancers will be enthused with many old favorites.

This morning the decoration committee commenced the gathering in of flags and evergreens, and tomorrow volunteers are requested to assist in decorating.

Tomorrow evening there will be a conference of such members of the general committee as may find it convenient to attend at the Waverley Club at 7:30, in order to finally arrange upon the details of the conduct of the dance, which promises to be a record one.

The secretary suggests for the guidance of the refreshment committee, its settlement of accounts with the caterer, that when gentlemen resort to the more ladies on the same ticket they will kindly state the number on the

ticket thus: "—ladies." There will be no extra charge for "extra" ladies, but the statement will simplify calculations.

Sång at Central Union.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Those who were fortunate enough to be in Central Union Church last evening enjoyed a surprise and a treat aside from the sermon. Marie Ward, one of the Hoyt-McKee comedy company, who has a trained soprano voice of great range and rare sweetness, and who is well known in the States as an artist in sacred music, sang the solo "With Verdure Clad," from Haydn's "Creation." There had been no rehearsal at all, Mrs. Ward responding to a request sent but a short time before the service. The selection was given beautifully and made a profound impression. Professor Ingalls was at the organ, as usual, and was correct and expressive in the accompaniment. Mrs. Ward was thanked personally by many who were so delighted with her singing. The lady is the wife of the well-known character actor with the troupe now playing at the Opera house. Pittsburg is the home of this couple. There Mr. Ward has long been the leading man in a stock company, while Mrs. Ward is prominent in church and social circles.

SECOND TRIP.

Another Delightful Evening With the Hoyt People.

There was a large and good natured audience at the Opera House Saturday evening for the second presentation of A Trip to Chinatown by the Hoyt-McKee farce comedy company, headed by Harry Connor. The piece was given in even better style than on the opening night of the engagement. All of the clever people were at their best and the fun was fast and furious from beginning to end. The music was something to remember and the dancing was a revelation in more ways than one. Sam Marion, with whom the McCoy sisters have been dancing for two years, is one of the famous artists of the profession as it is rated and accepted today. He is the author of the character number of Saturday night. This is entitled The Evolution of Dancing. It begins with the stately minuet, and has a few bars or steps of everything good and representative down to the high kicking and acrobatic work now the vogue. The musical sensation of Chinatown was again the splendid trio "Burlesque of Italian Opera," by Marie Adams, Robt. Dunbar and Arthur Paole. The popular solos were Miss Crazer's "Because I Waited Honey, Waited Long for You," Mr. Dunbar's "Pretty Widow," and Miss Lack's "Just One Girl." It is being whistled and hummed everywhere, is "Just One Girl." Mr. Connor's "Bowery" was saluted time after time by the audience. The tough and German verses were considered jewels. Mr. Connor's facial contortions were mirth provokers to the limit. Wm. Bernard and Hugh J. Ward were effective members of the cast. Bernard, besides being a clever comedian, is a rattling good stage manager. Mr. Ward is the character actor of the company. In the afternoon A Rag Baby was given to a fair house. This evening there will be given for the first time A Stranger in New York, introducing plenty of new music and some special scenery. There is quite a plot to this piece and it is guaranteed to drive away the blue devils. The curtain will rise at 8:30.

Natives Like Him.

Comedian Harry Connor has been a society favorite in every American city for many years. Here he has been entertained by a number of prominent people, but has found a new and novel popularity. The Hawaiians, attracted by the "paper," have patronized liberally the Hoyt-McKee productions at the Opera house. The natives have taken the greatest sort of a shine to Mr. Connor. They call on him at the hotel and offer presents, and the sight of the comedian on the streets sets groups of natives to talking and laughing about him.

For Furious Driving.

A hack driver was arrested yesterday afternoon for furious driving. After having been taken to the station he assaulted the officer who had arrested him. He was then charged with assault and battery. Later a gentleman gave bail for the driver's release. But as it was claimed he was still drunk, Capt. Parker refused to let him go. His hearing on the two charges will come up this morning.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burlington, Pa. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.

REV. W. M. KINCAID

A Lecture on Confucius, Prophet of Politics.

TEACHER OF THE PEOPLE

A Glimpse at China and Her People—Those Who Emigrate—Conflict of Nations—A Task.

(From Monday's Daily.)

"Confucius, the Prophet of Politics," was Rev. W. M. Kincaid's subject at the Central Union Church last evening, it being the fourth of his series of lectures on "The Prophets of the World." The text was: Acts 10:34-35, "Then Peter opened his mouth and said, Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him."

He who studies the history of China is impressed with its vastness. Its topography, its population, its cities and walls, are vast. But above all one is impressed with the vastness of its historical record. Through 4000 years, over 1000 years more than the shadowy, mythical period of Greece, China is clearly discerned as one people, one kingdom. And all this wonderful vastness is the outcome of work. Industry has been the gospel of China. Through the people dwelling in the brown coast land God has shown what toil and perseverance can accomplish.

The name of Confucius is closely interwoven with the history of China. He stands out more clearly than almost any other of the prophets of the world's great religions, and we have more from his pen than from that of any of the others.

He was born in poverty, but was of noble birth. His genealogy may be traced back 2000 years. He early bent his mind to learning. His path was beset with struggles. Twice was he exiled, and twice called back to lend his power to the erection of a stable government. He lived the life of a student and a prophet in the years of his exile, but when he took control of the powers of state there was instant change. From disorder and chaos arose organization and good government, loyalty, good faith and chastity.

He chose to improve the people and increase the efficiency of the state. Veneration to ancestors and loyalty to state were the taproots of his doctrines. And today his counsels and sayings are taught throughout his country. He has become the ideal of a great people. Filial duty and service to country were his watchwords.

Concerning the other world Confucius says little. He did not know and so kept silent. He had no wings of the soul, nor did he enunciate the beatitudes of Christ. But 400 years before it fell from the lips of the Nazarene Confucius laid down the Golden Rule in a single word—reciprocity. "That ye would not have others do unto you must rank high with the world's great do ye not unto them." For this he religious teachers.

Intelligence of a certain kind is a characteristic of China today. Within its limits there are over 1000 colleges of learning. They consider good government heaven. They devote their lives to the service of state. What wonder is it that the Flowery Kingdom is known as the Celestial Kingdom?

Ought we not to blush for the atrocities put upon the inhabitants of China by the United States? Are not the atrocities of Congress one of the shame spots on our national escutcheon? They say that the Chinese lifts up an opium den wherever he goes. Yes, and the American lifts up a whiskey den, and worse, wherever he goes.

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Good Illustrated as Represented by Henry Reichenbach.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

The Chinaman is such a gambler, is the complaint. But what is their gambling compared to that indulged in by our stock speculators in every American city, including Honolulu. They live so cheaply that competition is impossible, is another cry. Yes, and the American laborer could live more cheaply. If it were not for the whiskey and tobacco which in most cases he must have, even if his child must go uneducated.

For these reasons the crusade is waged against the sons of China. On American soil, for good or evil, the European and Asiatic are brought face to face. On American soil, for good or evil, the struggle goes on and the eternal law of the survival of the fittest will hold away. Woe to our great country if she forget the law of love and also the law of hate. Let those who raise the cry of "pagans" try their hand at saving those "pagans," who have come to our very door. It is not Caucasian versus Mongolian. It is labor versus capital. It is race prejudice versus equity and divine law. The old battle which was fought for the black skin is going to be fought for the yellow skin. The perfect man loves all men. Gravity, sincerity and calmness are the weapons with which the coming man, be he American or Chinese, must fight the battle for the church. These are the weapons that will conquer, if any may. On, then, to the struggle for our eternal brothers' rights, for our eternal brothers' good.

Fourteen of the descendants of Brigham Young followed the Flag in the war with Spain. Some of the Youngs are in the Philippines yet. Nearly all these family men hold commissions.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The bark "Nuuanu" will leave New York on or about July 15th, 1899, for Honolulu.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 67 KIRBY street, Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

Just Received:



Also, Full Lines of

Leather, Horse and Mule Collars, Castile Soap, Rubber Hose, Rat Traps

A Car-load of

Garland Stoves,

FROM THE MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

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—LIMITED—

Fort and Merchant Streets, King and Bethel Streets.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 25, each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Prepared by The Lincoln and Midland Compound Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Price, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Is a liquid medicine which cures ALL of EVERY KIND of cold, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, in 15d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

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TIMELY TOPICS

April 12th, 1899.

The cool weather we are having now won't last long, all probabilities are that after this cold snap is over we may have better weather than ever we had before. If this is the case, we would advise you to secure some means of keeping your butter and vegetables fresh, and at the same time making your ice bill a small item of expense. If you are open for suggestions let us mention a few things about our

Alaska Refrigerators.

We can honestly say it is the best constructed refrigerator ever put on the market. It will keep provisions longer and use less ice than any other made.

The inner frame is made from perfectly odorless wood, and is lined with zinc, polished as bright as a mirror, presenting a very clean and attractive appearance.

They are also supplied with Patent Syphon and solid metal shelves.

Our space will not permit us to say anything more in regard to this article, so we would like you to call and inspect them yourself. We have them in all sizes and are from \$15 to \$50.

If you get more ice than your refrigerator will hold we would advise you to get one of our

Ice Chests.

We also have them in all sizes, from \$3.50 to \$25.00.

We have just received some very pretty

Water Coolers.

These coolers have wrought iron lining, with pure agate enamel, preserving the water and freeing it from metallic oxide, which is impossible to avoid with ordinary lining. Sizes are 2, 3 and 6 gallons, and range in prices according.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Limited. 307 FORT ST.

Nothing So Bracing AS PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

HORSES MAY GO

Hilo Man to Introduce Electric Hacks in Honolulu.

LOUIS T. GRANT PROMOTE

He has Investigated—Lands of New Olaa Reservation—Survey Work for Hilo Railway.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES.

(Hilo Herald.)

The Horseless Age, a periodical published in New York, has the following regarding the manager of the Hilo Electric Co.:

"Louis T. Grant, representing Hawaiian capitalists, has been traveling in the United States for several weeks investigating the motor vehicle industry, with the object of introducing both business and pleasure vehicles in Honolulu and vicinity.

"The roads in and around Honolulu are admirably adapted for motor traffic, Mr. Grant says, being of fine hard surface, and having few grades of any degree. That it is a great country for driving will be seen when it is stated that there are in the city of Honolulu 600 licensed vehicles.

"The company for whom Mr. Grant is acting propose first to introduce public hacks, and then, as experience widens, to enter the freight transportation business.

"In Mr. Grant's opinion, the electric system would be best suited to conditions they have to meet, inasmuch as a flourishing electric plant is in operation in the city, and the roads are so level and smooth.

IT IS GOOD LAND.

(Hilo Tribune.)

Land Agent Baldwin takes exception to the statement made in a recent issue of the Tribune that an area of assorted rocks had been reserved for the Olaa settlers who still have one land coming to them. Mr. Baldwin says that the people who went in to spy out the country evidently struck the wrong trail and must have landed somewhere near the fifteenth or fourteenth mile. The land in question is situated back of twenty-one and twenty-two miles, and includes some of the finest soil in Olaa. He wishes the Tribune to correct the wrong impression and allay the wrath of the Olaa-ites.

"KAMS" WON.

The School Boys Have Fun With a Battery Nine.

The baseball game last Saturday between the Kamehameha College boys and Battery K was won by the former by a score of 22 to 11. The grounds were better than was expected. The rain in the morning and early afternoon had made a postponement probable.

The game was devoid of startling features. Errors on both sides were numerous and were in great measure due to lack of practice. The form of the college boys was far inferior to that which they displayed in the championship series with Punahou. Reuter, the pitcher, exhibited some of the same wildness which was so noticeable in the first game with the rival colleges. The "Kam" boys showed a tendency to fumble in the field, but their stick work was good. They found the soldiers' pitcher for long and frequent hits, and it was owing to this that the score was so large and one-sided.

The play of the Battery boys was hardly what would be called glib, edged. On the contrary it verged on the loose and ragged.

The score by innings was:
Kamehameha...4 0 2 6 5 0 3 2—22
Battery K.....3 0 0 0 4 0 0 4—11
Umpires—Mallett and Crowell. Attendance—Small.

Must Be Gangway.

The police have received orders from headquarters to enforce the law prohibiting the congregation of crowds on street corners. Saturday night they began, and the crowds were scattered with a vengeance. Occasionally opposition was encountered, but persuasion always did the work. The work went on last evening as merrily as before. One man, however, did not move fast enough, even after having come in contact with a club, so he was escorted to the police station.

With "Robert Jones"

All who attended the University Extension lecture at the assembly hall in the High School building last evening thoroughly enjoyed Professor Rolfe's able discourse on Robert Louis Stevenson and the works of that remarkable writer. Professor Rolfe is

himself evidently appreciative of the work of Stevenson, and takes a keen pleasure in his lecture on the author so particularly known in these Islands. Stevenson and Kipling have been read assiduously here. Professor Rolfe's audience last evening was unusually attentive. At the close of the lecture there was a brief discussion of Tennyson again.

Assistant Weber.

Mr. Weber, who has been in the office of Attorney-General Cooper since the retirement of Royal D. Mead, who came down town with W. O. Smith, is to be gazetted as assistant attorney-general, to succeed A. L. C. Atkinson, resigned. Mr. Weber is a young man who has been in the Islands for some time, and who has appeared in the higher courts. Mr. Atkinson has not entirely finished up at the Executive building, but has selected his office down town. He will be in the upper floor of the makai-Ewa corner of Bethel and King, a neighbor to Attorney A. S. Humphreys.

A BIG CUT MADE

Jurors Reduce \$10,000 Claims to \$10.

Portuguese Boys Vindicated—They Had Been Arrested By Mistake. Before Judge Stanley.

A suit for \$10,000 damages was on before Judge Stanley a few days ago. It was the outcome of the arrest of a number of Portuguese boys on the charge of disturbing the quiet of the night. An old gentleman of the same nationality swore to the complaint. When the hearing came up before Judge Wilcox, all but two of the boys were reprimanded. The two were discharged without the reprimand. After a time it occurred to these two that their feelings had been lacerated and their reputations torn into shreds by the arrest. They considered that \$10,000 would be the only healing balm. And so they went to law. Upon the witness stand the boys—they were about 16 years old—in broken English and heated Portuguese told of their sufferings caused by the arrest. The jury retired for deliberation. When they came back the boys' faces brightened. In their imagination they fingered the \$10,000. "We, the jury, find for each of the complainants in the sum of \$10 damages," read the foreman. They had been vindicated.

FROM HONOLULU.

Another Report On Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

If your poor back still aches, If you toss all night racked in pain, If you cannot bend over or straighten up, Depend upon it, it's your kidneys. And kidney disorder rarely leaves of its own accord. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a good kidney medicine. They cure kidney complaints. This is how they fulfilled it with a Honolulu citizen:

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Inter Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at Hollister's Drug store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dorn's Ship Chandlery, Fort St." You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

At the Orpheum.

The Orpheum had its usual crowd Saturday night. The programme was a good one. The opening skit, "Rehearsal," depicted a stage scene with the actors rehearsing their part. The piece was clever and humorous.

Barton's singing and dancing was one of the evening's features. Miss Parnell sang in an entertaining manner. Violet Dale received hearty applause and numerous encores. Eddie Cunningham gave a meritorious contortion act.

The bright, particular star of the evening, however, was Glorine. As the Goddess Pele she arose from a belching stage volcano. The scene was intensely realistic, with the flow of molten lava, the explosions and the flames. The same programme will be given tonight.

Dr R. B. Williams is over from Hilo en route to the coast to be absent several months. In the interim Dr Grace will be port physician for Hilo.

TO ADD TO MILL

Capacity of Ewa's Big Plant to Be Increased.

Mr. Tenney Making the Purchases in St. Louis—Crusher to Be Placed Ahead of the Roller Sets.

E. D. Tenney, secretary of the Ewa plantation, while in the States at this time, will make some important purchases for the mill of the well-known cane estate. At one time it was proposed to secure an entirely new reduction plant, this in view of the increased acreage and the heavier production of cane as a result of progress in methods of cultivation. It had been estimated that the crop from the present campaign would be 20,000 tons. Some of the employees of the estate declare that the output will not be less than 23,000 tons, and for the next campaign it will be fully 2000 tons more. It is the desire of the management to be in an equipment position to begin grinding at an optional or chosen time, instead of on or about a stated date. Experience, even in the present campaign, has proved that a delay in the beginning of cane reduction, so far as certain fields were concerned, would have been quite profitable.

At a recent meeting the directors thoroughly canvassed the situation and deliberated on the facts presented in the report of Manager Ranton and the statements of Mr. Tenney, the secretary and plantation expert. It was voted finally to increase the capacity of the plant now within the mill buildings by supplemental machinery. The sum of \$120,000 was appropriated for this purpose, and the agents were authorized to do the buying decided upon. Thus came about the mission of Mr. Tenney to St. Louis, where are the works of the Fulton Iron Works Company, builders of the Ewa nine-roller mill. The new plans call for a crusher to be placed ahead of the roller sets, for a new quadruple effect, and for either a very large vacuum pan, or two pans of medium or economical size. The crusher is a new device of the Fulton people, and has been highly recommended by practical plantation men. Quite a variety of crushers are in use in the Islands.

The Ewa mill production now is not above 120 tons of sugar a day. With the installation of the crusher and the new effect and vacuum pans it is figured that the output will be not less than the handsome average of 150 tons a day. Those fondest of Ewa are confident that with the expansion of the great estate it will be necessary for the second of third coming campaign to have a new mill. When the present sets of rollers were placed it was the general opinion that their capacity would not be taxed for many years. But Ewa has grown in a manner most satisfactory to all interested. The cane yields have been increasing right along, and are surprisingly uniform in sugar value.

The movement to divide the Ewa stock into shares of the par value of \$20 each, instead of \$100, is progressing. Consent to such a change has been given by the Government. One day recently, as at present equipped, Ewa's mills turned out 150 tons of sugar.

POSTOFFICE BUSINESS.

Heavy Mails Received and Dispatched Recently.

A few days ago the Postoffice people were deluged with mail. Steamers kept coming and going, but the staff displayed their usual efficiency and succeeded in handling the rush quickly and accurately. The outgoing mails have also been heavy.

There were dispatched per S. S. Miowara, May 11, 13,000 letters and 3200 prints; per Gaelic, May 13, 4173 letters, 904 prints; per Australia, May 16, 6155 letters, 1251 prints; per Solace, May 19, 1000 letters. In addition to all this the incoming foreign mails and Island mails had to be attended to.

A RELIC OF THE WAR.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.



Lovely Skin Luxuriant Hair

The clearest skin, free from pimple, spot, or blemish, the softest, whitest hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant, lustrous hair with clean, wholesome scalp, are produced by CURICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blotches, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapely nails, and baby blemishes, because the only preventive of the cause, viz., inflammation and clogging of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER, DENT AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All About the Skin," 64-page book, post free.

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DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.



A SHARP CUT IN KNIVES

and a chance to get a bargain while they last. We have lately had sent to us 250 sample POCKET KNIVES so that we could select our new stock. As the makers knew that they could not get them back without heavy expense and bother with the Custom House, they instructed us to make a SPECIAL SALE and clean them all out as soon as we had selected our stock. You will see them in our window, 50c. knives for 25c, \$1. knives for 50c, \$1.25 knives for 75c. and so on up. Your pick of each lot for the marked price on same. Every knife is guaranteed to be of the best quality and any proving defective we will replace or return money if they are returned to us.

The sooner you come the more you have to pick from.

BARGAINS IN POCKET KNIVES, AT
E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.
Corner Fort and King Streets.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... \$3,355,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL... \$1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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AGENTS.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

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Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks... 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies... 101,600,000
Total reichsmarks... 107,600,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks... 8,300,000
Capital their reinsurance companies... 25,000,000
Total reichsmarks... 33,300,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1902, £13,558,989.

Authorized Capital—£5,000,000
Subscribed... 2,750,000
Paid up Capital... 687,500 0
Fire Funds... 10,121,489 2 3
Life and Annuity Funds... £13,558,989 6 6

Revenue Fire Branch... 1,581,877 8 4
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches... 1,574,611 1 6
Total... £3,156,488 9 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON;
Elm Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

